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VOLUME VIII

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FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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Vol III No 043 Supp 008 5 March 1981

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

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[PRAVDA 27 Feb]

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV CLOSING ADDRESS

A comparison of the item entitled "Reportage on Final Day of 26th CPSU Congress" subtitled "Brezhnev Closing Address" published on page 1 of the 3 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol VI, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 26th CPSU Congress closing session published on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 March 1981 reveals the following variations:

On page 2, in the fifteenth line of the fourth paragraph PRAVDA reads: "...successful development and the labyrinth of international politics...."

On page 3, beginning with the second line of the fifth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...and won in the course of constant and...."

On page 4, beginning with the third paragraph PRAVDA reads: "...to communism! (applause)

"May the indestructible unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people continue to strengthen! (tumultuous applause)

"May the unity...."

On page 4, beginning with the penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "Long live communism! (The ovation goes on for a long time in the auditorium. All stand. Cheers are heard: "Long live the CPSU!", "Glory to the Leninist Central Committee!", Hurrah for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!", "Long live the indestructible unity of party and people!", "Glory! Glory! Glory! Hurrah!") PRAVDA ends here, omitting the last paragraph.

PRAVDA 'INFORMATION REPORT' ON 2 MAR PROCEEDINGS

LD050907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] On 2 March the 26th CPSU Congress continued its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, presided over the morning session.

Discussion of the report of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," continued. Comrades I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railways, and A.P. Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirskiy Obkom, spoke in the debate.

The congress unanimously approved "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." A draft resolution on this question was submitted by Comrade G.V. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, on behalf of the commission [for examining amendments and additions to the draft "Basic Guidelines"].

The congress adopted a resolution "On working people's letters and statements and communists' appeals to the 26th CPSU Congress."

The following comrades, who were warmly received by the delegates and guests, greeted the congress: Cilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party Central Committee; Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party; Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina; and Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politburo, chief of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Section and foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo.

At the evening session the congress began examining the following point on the agenda--election of the party central organs.

Numerous greetings messages and reports for collectives of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, construction sites, scientific institutes, educational establishments and units of the Soviet Army and Navy, continue to be received by the 26th CPSU Congress. The working people send warm greetings to the congress and describe their successes and achievements and labor pledges in socialist competition.

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF 28 FEB CONGRESS SESSION

'Information Report'

LD050759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress continued its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow on 28 February.

Comrade G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, chaired the morning session.

Discussion continued on the report by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990." Comrades V.K. Gusev, first secretary of Saratovskiy Obkom; S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry; L.I. Dyachkova, a doctor from the Rakityanskiy Rayon Hospital, Belgorodskaya Oblast; and V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, spoke in the debate.

The congress was addressed by the following comrades, who were warmly welcomed by the delegates and guests: Mohamed Said Mazouzi, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Politburo; Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee; Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain; Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; Khalid Bagdash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party; Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberational of Nicaragua and chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Saratovskiy Obkom's Gusev

LD041511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 2

[Speech by V.K. Gusev, first secretary of Saratovskiy Obkom, at the 28 February morning session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The attention of communists, all Soviet and progressive mankind is riveted on the Kremlin Palace of Congresses during these portentous days.

The report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding leader of our party and state, consistent Marxist-Leninist and ardent champion of peace and communism, created an indelible impression on us all. (applause) Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report was a fusion of revolutionary theory and practice, a wise book of life and a school of party and state experience.

The 200,000-strong detachment of communists and all the working people of Saratovskaya Oblast wholly approve and fervently support the CPSU Central Committee's domestic and foreign policy and practical activity and express their sincere gratitude to the Politburo and to you in person, dear Leonid Ilich, for the concern for the Soviet people's happiness and for the tireless and fruitful activity in preserving world peace and strengthening friendship among peoples. (applause)

I believe that I am expressing the congress delegates' common opinion when I say that we are all glad to welcome our foreign guests, our companions in the common struggle and our class brothers in the "world army of labor." (appaluse)

I would like to express sincere gratitude for the high appraisal of the CPSU's activity and its consistent internationalist course heard in the guests' speeches here in the Kremlin palace and at meetings and gatherings in labor collectives. Such solidarity is an inestimable moral and political incentive for Soviet people, which helps them to be constantly aware of the international sense of our daily work. (applause)

It is well known that a powerful socialist competition was launched across our entire country on the eve of the 26th party congress. We know that Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, CSSR and other socialist countries' enterprises have assumed specific pledges to export deliveries to the Soviet Union in our congress' honor. In our country, too, many production collectives have mounted and continue to mount a labor vigil in honor of past and forthcoming congresses of the fraternal countries' parties and are fulfilling their friends' orders promptly and with high quality. This is a vivid example of fraternal friendship and mutual assistance. (applause)

Comrades, the party's plans are expressed in specific terms in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1980." As stressed in the report of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the draft under discussion is a party document of the epoch of developed socialism. It has advanced a program for satisfying more fully the Soviet people's material and cultural requirments based on further increasing the efficiency of the whole of public production.

The nationwide discussion of the draft "Basic Guidelines" and the participation in it of labor collectives, public organizations, communists and working people was a vivid demonstration of the triumph of our socialist democracy. The citizens of Saratov unanimously approve all of the "Basic Guidelines" provisions and have been implementing them by their tenacious labor since the first days of the new 5-year plan.

Our Communist Party has a remarkable tradition--namely, during the days of the congress' work of summing up what has been done and determining future prospects. As the Central Committee report noted, the country's economy developed in the 10th 5-Year Plan in accordance with the course determined by the 25th CPSU Congress. In comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the oblast's volume of industrial production increased by over R6 billion, with 90 percent of its growth coming from an increase in labor productivity. The output of products in the highest quality category increased by nearly 500 percent. The Saratov aviation plant's collective fulfilled the 25th congress target with honor--it has begun mass production of the new Yak-42 aircraft.

Capital construction was given wide scope. The party Central Committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in person, and CPSU Central Committee secretaries pay daily attention to this most important sector. Leonid Ilich's talks with us on questions of improving construction work and ensuring the prompt commissioning of projects nearing completion were memorable. All of this helps to concentrate the oblast party organization's efforts on solving efficiently issues of party leadership of capital construction.

Key sectors have recently been strengthened by skilled cadres, the placement of communists at construction projects has improved and their vanguard role has grown. The number of party groups in teams has increased considerably.

The effectiveness of monitoring and the responsibility of leaders for ensuring targets and socialist pledges have increased. During the 10th 5-Year Plan years, the plans for commissioning fixed assets and assimilating state capital investments in construction and assembly work were overfulfilled.

The 5-year plan for rural construction was fulfilled in 4 years. (applause) The oblast built 2,100 km of asphalted roads and commissioned fixed planned production capacities, schools, children's preschool institutions and hospitals. The housing construction program has been fully implemented and the pace of rural housing construction increased considerably. The volume of unfinished construction was reduced by 33 percent and does not exceed the norm.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's inspiring greetings to the oblast's labor collectives in connection with the commissioning of important national economic construction projects ahead of schedule are generating a tremendous surge of effort, creativity and energy. They show the keenness and attention with which the party Central Committee regards the Soviet people's labor achievements. (applause)

In accordance with "The Basic Guidelines," even larger scale tasks are to be solved in the 11th 5-Year Plan. We are to commission the first unit with a 1 million-kilowatt capacity at the Balakovo AES, 145,000 ha of irrigated lands, 2,300 km of surfaced roads and over 7 million square meters of housing. It is planned to increase housing construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by 50 percent. Construction and installation workers have pledged to commission all construction projects due for completion in 1981 ahead of schedule.

Comrades! The party Central Committee report and "The Basic Guidelines" paid great attention to agricultural issues. As ever, the oblast's climatic conditions in the past 5 years have been complex. But, thanks to the tremendous help of the party and state and the farmers' selfless labor and skill, the highest gross harvest of grain has been achieved--nearly 26 million tons, or 3 million tons higher than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

There has been an increase in vegetable and sugar beet production and in the procurement of livestock produce. But the level achieved and the growth rates do not guarantee a steady fulfillment of the plan. The oblast's agriculture is still greatly susceptible to the severely arid climate of the region beyond the Volga. In the last 80 years, nearly every other year had a drought, and for us to count on favorable weather means wasting time, all the more so since the volume of the production and procurement of agricultural produce is to be increased considerably in the current 5-year plan. The plans envisage an annual production of at least 7 million tons of grain, which is to make it possible to lay in store over 1 billion poods of grain in the 11th 5-Year Plan. This is a very great responsibility for the party and the people.

The set task can only be resolved on the basis of broad, long-term factors. Irrigation, whose development in the Volga region attests to our Leninist party's wise and far-sighted policy, has become the main avenue in the development of intensive agriculture and a genuine shield against dry winds for our steppe regions. (applause) Saratov's citizens are sincerely grateful to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his sensitive attitude to the Saratov grain growers' needs and for his support for the oblast party organization in all its undertakings in developing irrigation. (applause)

As a result of the persistent and purposeful work of all communists and working people, the comprehensive help of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the daily attention of Leonid Ilich in person, the irrigated area has reached nearly 400,000 ha. So far this is only 6 percent of the plowed land but its yield, particularly in drought years, can be compared with millions of hectares of unirrigated land, the irrigated lands already produce 40 percent of the succulent fodder and 80 percent of hay from perennial grasses, which makes it possible to increase the number of head of livestock and the production of livestock produce systematically.

Vegetable production has increased sharply and vegetables are now being sold to the population the whole year round and in a wide range. But irrigation is not just a question of grain, fodder or vegetables. The social consequences of this process are considerable. Villages are also growing, and they are becoming well populated. The depopulation of the steppe regions has ceased and the number of machine operators has increased by nearly 8,000.

We will continue to exert all our strength and energy to develop irrigation in the fertile steppes. The plans provide for the opening up of at least 24,000 ha of irrigated lands annually, which will make it possible to pass this 5-year plan's peak by 500,000 ha. This creates real conditions for significantly increasing the output of agricultural produce and for a greater participation in tackling our country's food program. But the oblast can already obtain more produce from an irrigated hectare even now. For this it is necessary primarily to reduce harvest wastage caused by the long harvesting period. At present, however, highly intensive irrigated farming is being provided with harvesting machinery only according to general standards. We believe that the USSR Gosplan and agricultural organs must resolve the question of a centralized and comprehensive allocation of machinery for the irrigated lands.

Comrades! The party Central Committee report noted shortcomings and unutilized potential in work. It must be admitted that many of these relate directly to our oblast, too. At previous report and election party meetings and conferences communists evaluated their work critically and in the spirit of Lenin's traditions and brought reserves to light. The oblast party organization is taking measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and improve organizational and political work among the masses.

We are paying chief attention to enhancing the role and militancy of local party organizations. Strengthened organizationally and politically, enriched with new practical experience of communist building and monolithically cohesive around the Leninist Central Committee, the Saratovskaya Oblast party organization assures the congress delegates and you, dear Leonid Ilich, that it will give all its strength and energy to implementing the imposing designs of the 26th party congress. (prolonged applause)

Gas Industry Minister Orudzhev

LD041717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Speech by S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry, at 28 February morning session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates! Our dear foreign friends! It was with a sense of joyful emotion and great pride in our beloved motherland and the Communist Party that we greeted the exceptionally impressive CPSU Central Committee report, delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee.

This outstanding political document, which embodies living Leninist thought, makes an exhaustive analysis of the present international situation and the CPSU's foreign policy activity, profoundly generalizes the rich experience of economic building and cogently reveals developed socialism's gigantic potential, which makes it possible to set the country tasks of unprecedented scope.

Every thought, every line of the strategic plan put forward in the report and of the tactics of economic and social policy for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the long term shows the energy, boldness and cardinal and innovatory approach with which the CPSU Central Committee sets about resolving the new, acute, vital problems.

The many thousands-strong collective of gas industry workers working in West Siberia, the Orenburg area, the Ukraine, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan, the offshore oil and gas extraction workers of the Caspian and Sakhalin and the gas extraction workers of Yakutia and Norilsk are following the supreme party forum's proceedings with tremendous attention and interest. At their rallies and meetings they are fully supporting all the report's principled propositions, profound scientific generalizations and conclusions and are wholeheartedly approving the general line and practical activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause and courageous fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness. (applause)

Dear Leonid Ilich! With deep satisfaction and with a sense of duty done we report to you and to all the congress delegates that during the 10th 5-Year Plan the country's gas industry developed at increasing preferential rates, in complete accordance with the 25th party congress decisions. The lower level of gas extraction envisaged for the end of the 5-year plan--400 billion cubic meters--was topped in 1979, and the upper level of 435 billion cubic meters was reached in 1980. (applause)

A record increase in extraction--146 billion cubic meters--was secured over the course of the 5-year plan. The national economy received 20 billion cubic meters of gas over and above the target, and industrial production increased 63 percent. Labor productivity increased 44 percent.

Natural gas is a mighty factor making for technical progress and increased social labor productivity. It is used in producing 93 percent of steel and pig iron, 60 percent of cement and 95 percent of mineral fertilizers. Almost 200 million Soviet people use gas in their homes and at the lowest price in the world. (applause)

The world's biggest unified statewide gas supply system in terms of productivity and of the power-worker ratio, with connections to practically all republics and economic regions of our huge motherland, is in operation in the USSR. The total length of main gas pipelines is 130,000 km.

The creation of the fully automated Orenburg gas and chemical complex, which produces not only gas, but also large quantities of extremely valuable products for the chemical and petrochemical industries and for the production of mineral fertilizers, is the pride of Soviet gas industry workers and rightly so. The European CEMA countries that took part in constructing the Soyuz main gas pipeline--the biggest in Europe--receive Orenburg gas via that pipeline.

A major gas territorial production complex which in 1980 extracted 156 billion cubic meters of gas--36 percent of the total unionwide extraction--is still being formed in West Siberia, our sector's main raw material base, under difficult natural climatic conditions.

The buildup of the region's gas potential is the result of the joint creative and labor efforts, energy and skill of collectives of gas industry workers, geologists, construction workers, power industry workers and people belonging to many other professions. They are opening up the region's gas resources not as short-term visitors but proprietorially, thoroughly, on a truly Siberian scale. The magnitude of the country's biggest gas industry construction project, which has developed in north Siberia, is conveyed by the astonishingly accurate and wide-ranging words of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the report to the 25th CPSU Congress: "What has been and is being done in this harsh region is a real exploit. The motherland pays a tribute of admiration and profound respect to the hundreds of thousands of people who are accomplishing it."

We believe it is our duty to express from the lofty congress rostrum words of cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their tireless concern for developing the gas industry. The seven greetings letters received from Leonid Ilich over the course of the 5-year plan afforded us tremendous joy and provided powerful impetus for increasing the creative labor activeness of our sector's working people.

I would like to take this opportunity to express profound gratitude to the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, the Tyumenskiy and Orenburgskiy Obkoms and party organizations at local level for their great practical assistance and to all our glorious construction workers in the oil and gas industry for their selfless creative labor aimed at successfully fulfilling the gas industry's development plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

Comrades! While we soberly assess the successes that have been scored, we also clearly perceive all our shortcomings, unutilized potential and unsolved problems. The ministry's attention is currently focused on questions of making fuller use of the tremendous potential that has been created, resolutely improving the efficiency of capital investments, reducing construction costs and making extensive use of secondary energy resources and energy-saving technology. There is much to done to improve gas industry workers' living conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee report puts forward principles propositions regarding ways of further developing the country's fuel and energy complex and emphasizes the prime economic and political importance of rapidly increasing Siberian gas extraction.

Great new heights in developing the gas industry are defined in the pithy report of Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In 1985 it is planned to increase the country's gas extraction to 600-640 billion cubic meters, of which 330-370 billion will be in West Siberia. The comprehensive and more thorough processing of gas and the production of condensate, sulfur, ethane and other products will be further developed.

The 11th 5-year plan is a complex period in the sector's development. The tasks has been set of creating in West Siberia a comprehensive gas extraction base with 2.5 times the capacity that exists at present. It will be necessary to commission seven extra-long-distance gas pipelines, fully equipped with compressor stations.

Our main efforts are now concentrated on exploiting the gigantic Urengoy deposit at a faster rate. Even during the current 5-year plan it is planned to increase gas extraction from that deposit to 250-270 billion cubic meters per year. Only 6 years ago that was the amount of gas extracted by the whole country.

More capital investments must be assimilated in the 11th 5-Year Plan than were assimilated in the three previous 5-year plans taken together, and this means involving considerable additional construction organization capacities.

The main thing here is the widespread use of the new class of highly efficient industrial equipment with large unit capacity which we have developed in conjunction with the machine builders. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev mentioned this at the party Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. If the plants of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and Ministry of the Aviation Industry were able to increase by comparision with the projected figures the production of new 25,000-kilowatt gas turbine units, as well as 10,000-kilowatt and 16,000-kilowatt units driven by ship and aircraft engines--the use of which makes it possible to reduce material and manpower expenditure by a factor of 2 or 3--it would be possible to substantially expedite the construction of gas pipeline systems and their achievement of their design capacity. People on the main gas pipeline routes are waiting for deliveries of insulated pipes from the pipe-rolling plants. These too expedite construction and, above all, guarantee the high quality and durability of pipelines.

The fulfillment of the program for the faster development of the gas industry during the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans requires that major, interconnected measures be taken right now to qualitatively reorganize the country's pipe industry and gas machine building, so as to eliminate as swiftly as possible the existing disproportion between the development rates of our sector and allied sectors. Work on reorienting and siting new gas-intensive enterprises and bringing them closer to the sources of gas extraction in the regions of Siberia must also be expedited.

The saving of gas--that irreplaceable national wealth, the country's "blue gold"--indeed in every possible way must remain an important principle of all our economic and social activity. The implementation of the program that has been devised on this question will make it possible to save 20 billion cubic meters of gas in 1985. It would be advisable to strengthen legislative influence on policy in the consumption of energy resources with a view to resolutely increasing the efficiency with which gas is used in the national economy.

Comrades! At this wonderful time of patriotic inspiration for all Soviet people, gas industry workers are working with great enthusiasm and in a shock fashion. We are fully determined to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The socialist pledges adopted by the Ministry of the Gas Industry collective in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress have been overfulfilled, and above-plan gas extraction since the start of the current year will reach 1 billion cubic feet during the congress proceedings.

The gas industry now has a firm raw material base, tremendous production-economic and scientific-technical potential and--this is the main thing--skillful, highly qualified cadres capable of resolving still more complex and larger-scale tasks.

We, dear comrades, assure the congress that the sector's working people, deeply aware of their great responsibility for reliably supplying the national economy's need for natural gas, will do everything possible to honorably fulfill the targets set by their beloved Communist Party. (prolonged applause)

Kampuchea's Pen Sovan

LD041645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 4

[Speech delivered by Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, at the 28 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev! First of all allow me on behalf of the delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee, the People's Revolutioary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the entire Kampuchean people to convey the most ardent greetings and to express deep feelings of revolutionary brotherhood to dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the Presidium members and all delegates of the 26th Congress of the glorious CPSU. (applause)

Since the day of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Soviet people have been paving the way to socialism and communism by implementing the ideas of the great Lenin. The Soviet Union has become the main bastion of the world revolutioanry movement and the bulwark of all national liberation movements struggling against imperialism and Beijing hegemonism and against the other forces of international reaction.

It was with great attention and emotion that we heard Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. Our delegation assesses highly this extraordinarily interesting and in all respects important document. Allow me to stress that we view the strenuous activity of the CPSU and all Soviet working people and the CPSU's strategic line as formulated by the 26th congress as an expression of the great achievements of the Soviet people, who are struggling to preserve and strengthen peace and for social progress for all mankind. (applause)

The Soviet Union consistently opposes the arms race, constantly advances peace initiatives aimed at strengthening detente and developing international cooperation and supports the struggle of the peoples oppressed by capital for their freedom and independence. That adherence to the ideals of peace which is inherent in socialism is expressed in the entire practical activity of the Soviet Union and the CPSU, activity which is faithful to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Together with the countries of the great socialist family and all progressive mankind the USSR is struggling against the threat created by the unbridled nuclear arms race in the NATO countries, by the United States' increasingly frequent acts of military provocation in various parts of the world and by the Beijing leadership's expansionist and hegemonist policy.

All the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are aimed at improving the Soviet people's prosperity, at maintaining the Soviet state's defense might at the necessary level and at enhancing its international prestige still further. They are also aimed at further consolidating the world socialist system and strengthening the cohesion of all forces struggling for peace and social progress. (applause)

Dear comrades! On January 1981 the entire Kampuchean people celebrated the second anniversary of the victory over the genocidal regime of Pol Pot--Ieng Sary--Khieu Samphan--the venal lackeys of the Beijing great-power expansionists and hegemonists. (applause) During this regime's almost 4-year rule the entire structure of Kampuchean society was destroyed to its foundations. Three million of our fellow countrymen were most cruelly killed and the remainder were deprived of elementary living conditions. Such was the barbarous result of the Maoist "experiments" conducted in Kampuchea.

Under the KNUFNS revolutionary banner and the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, and also thanks to the timely and effective aid from Vietnam, the Sovet Union, the other socialist countries and the peace-loving people and various international organizations, the Kampuchean people have been able to surmount untold difficulties on the path of restoring their dear motherland--the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an independent, peaceful, free, democratic, nonaligned country marching along the path to true Marxist-Leninist socialism. (applause) Organs of people's power at all levels have been created and public order and security ensured everywhere. The Pol Pot bandits and other reactionary groupings have been annihilated, except for those who fled and found refuge on Thai territory and are now receiving support from Beijing and Washington.

After the defeat of all the intrigues against the Kampuchean revolution, in which the main role was assigned to the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs, Beijing and the reactionary forces in Southeast Asia changed their tactics. They are now trying to pursuade Sihanouk and the traitors Son Sann and Khieu Samphan to replace Pol Pot as leader of the reactionary regime. However, we are confident that our enemies' new machinations will fail totally. (applause)

The successes achieved by the Kampuchean people over the past 2 years in restoring their motherland show most convincingly that the progressive changes taking place in the People's Republic of Kampuchea are irreversible and that the People's Revolutionary Council is the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and must take its rightful place in the United Nations and other international organizations. (applause)

The Kampuchean people are now preparing enthusiastically to hold general parliamentary elections which will strengthen still further the organs of the people's revolutionary power.

Loyal to its foreign policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, together with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, would like once more to demonstrate its good will from your congress rostrum and to propose to all Southeast Asian countries the establishment of relations which would help to strengthen peace and stability in the region.

The proposals of the three Indochinese countries set forth in the statement by their foreign ministers at the recent conference in Ho Chi Minh City are further proof of our good intentions. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for its active and timely support for these proposals. We hope that the ASEAN countries will take a sensible stance with respect to our peace initiatives.

Dear comrades! The longstanding relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples were broken during the rule of the national traitors Pol Pot--Ieng Sary--Khieu Samphan. However, with Kampuchea's liberation these relations were restored and are now developing successfully and rapidly.

On the occasion of this solemn event--the 26th CPSU Congress--we should like to express again our most profound thanks to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire fraternal Soviet people. The people of Kampuchea will do everything possible to strengthen and develop still further the relations of fraternity and fruitful cooperation with the heroic Soviet people. (applause)

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our countries' peoples strengthen and develop forever! (applause)

Long live Marxism-Leninism! (applause)

Long live the CPSU! (applause)

Long live the firm solidarity of the international proletariat! (tumultuous, prolonged applause, all rise)

Agriculture Minister Mesyats

LD050957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Speech by V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, at 28 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! Our Leninist party's supreme forum is taking place in an atmosphere of great creative activity. Its work is the focus of attention of Soviet people and in the sight of all the world public.

The report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--that truly outstanding policy document--gives a profound analysis of the international situation, sums up the impressive results of the development of our motherland's production forces and perspicaciously outlines the imposing prospects for our further confident advance along the path of communist building.

The party has come to the 26th congress enriched with new experience of organizational work, mighty in the monolithic unity of its ranks and its indestructible link with the people. This unity was manifested convincingly in the unanimous support of the congress delegates and our entire party for the Leninist course and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that tireless fighter for the working people's happiness and for peace on earth, who is so dear to us all.

In its economic strategy the party pays special attention to boosting and developing agriculture. A large amount of work has been performed on the consolidation of its material and technical base, the intensification of mechanization, chemicalization and extensive land reclamation, production specialization and concentration, interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan, despite difficult, adverse weather conditions, the overall volume of agricultural output produced was worth R618.5 billion, or R50 billion more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan and 1.5 times more than in the 7th. Gross grain, cotton, vegetable, fruit and grape harvests increased. The output of livestock products increased. These are all important results of the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the selfless labor of field and farm unit workers, and the daily organizational and mass political work of the party organizations and soviet and economic organs.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes a tremendous personal contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the party's agrarian policy. His works on topical agrarian problems arm our cadres with the ability to combine Marxist-Leninist theory with practice and teach a principled party approach in resolving current and long-term tasks. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's titanic, multifaceted activity is a bright, inspiring example of selfless service to the supreme interests of the party and people and the great cause of building communism--an example to us all. (applause)

Comrades! "The Draft Basic Guidelines" for the country's economic and social development and the report delivered by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, defined clearly and precisely the new frontiers in the development of the national economy. The rural workers, warmly approving the plans outlined by the party, are well aware of the full plenitude of their responsibility for their implementation and for reliably meeting the country's requirements for agricultural produce.

It must be admitted that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs. In the past 5-year plan a substantial lag was allowed in the production of hulled crops and sunflowers. Many farms failed to fulfill the plans for the sale of meat and milk to the state. Frequently, fixed capital and production capacities are still being underused. The party Central Committee and the government quite rightly demand that the state of affairs be resolutely rectified in lagging sectors and that the efficiency of agricultural production be raised in all its links. The agricultural workers will base all their practical activity on these demands.

High, stepped-up targets are envisaged for agriculture in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The guarantee of their achievement lies primarily in the better utilization of the production potential already created in the countryside, in the raising of discipline and responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of the set plans by every farm. That is one aspect of the matter. The other, no less important, is to ensure the uninterrupted reception and full safekeeping of the output produced, its timely transportation and processing and its delivery to the consumer in good condition. All this is possible if the plans are comprehensively balanced, if actions are coordinated, and if production targets are reliably backed up by the relevant material-technical and financial resources.

Consequently, in elaborating the statewide food program, proceeding from your instructions, Leonid Ilich, we are faced with the task in all spheres of the agroindustrial complex of establishing and ensuring rates for its development according fully with the ultimate goal of satisfying the population's rapidly growing demand for high-quality food products.

There are many problems in agriculture. But paramount significance in resolving the food program will attach to the further persistent buildup of grain production and the all-round increase of fodder production both for socialized livestock raising and for livestock maintained on the population's personal subsidiary plots.

This year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already planned, with consideration for local conditions, to revise the structure of the land sown to grain, to increase the yield and expand sowings of forage crops, corn for grain, peas, soybeans, rape, alfalfa and lupins; to produce more coarse and succulent fodder; and to develop work more extensively on the improvement of natural fodder lands and the creation of irrigated hayfields and pastures. The party Central Committee appeal voiced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--to make stock-raising a shock work front--is being welcomed by rural workers with total understanding and a high degree of responsibility as a militant and urgent task.

In agriculture everything comes from the land, from its fertility. In the country thousands of farms regularly obtain grain harvests of 30-40 quintals and more per hectare. But there are also farms which harvest two or three times less. Diversity in yield is characteristic of many regions in any year. Poor harvests are the direct result of poor farming standards and blatantly inadequate work on augmenting soil fertility. That is why in the 11th 5-Year Plan the maximum efforts and funds must be concentrated on the all-round intensification of arable farming and the raising of soil fertility, and capital investments for these purposes must be increased.

The agricultural organs see their main task in completing the introduction, in all zones of the country, of scientifically substantiated systems for managing agriculture and transferring to intensive systems of arable farming, in assimilating rational crop rotations on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in strengthening the base of industrial seed growing and agrochemical services, and in making more effective use of organic and mineral fertilizers.

In land reclamation construction, attention is focused on improving technical standards and on the comprehensive implementation of operations on the reclamation and agricultural development of lands.

Of course, the resolution of the increased tasks in agriculturs is inconceivable without science's most active, participation and influence. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences are taking steps to increase the efficiency of scientific institutions' work and to expand their ties with kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Industrial manufacturing methods in both arable farming and stockraising elaborated by science and verified by practice will find mass application in the coming years.

In your greetings to the participants in the all-union agronomists' conference, Leonid Ilich, you assessed the work of the agricultural specialists highly and stressed in particular that the party sees them as a reliable bulwark in pursuing its agrarian policy. Your paternal words were welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm by agronomists, engineers and all specialists working in the countryside. We will continue constantly to improve the style and methods of activity of the agricultural organs and to enhance the role and responsibility of specialists as technologists and production organizers and active champions of everything new and progressive. We firmly assure the party Central Committee that we will do this! (applause)

Comrades! In implementing the food program a growing role belongs to many industrial sectors called on to supply the countryside with means of production and material resources. In accordance with the decisions of the Central Committee July (1978) Plenum very important decisions have been adopted with respect to retooling agricultural production. Much has been done and is being done in this direction. But their complete fulfillment will depend on how rapidly the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and other machine building ministries modernize and expand their production capacities. Problems linked with the production of the DT-75 track-laying tracto at the Volgograd tractor plant and the new universal 150-horsepower row-crop tractor, with the increase in deliveries of K-701 type tractors to the countryside with the necessary accessories in the form of machinery and with wide-cut and self-propelled reapers remain very acute. The assimilation of an anti-erosion arable farming system is being held up by the shortage of specialized anti-erosion equipment. There are also many bottlenecks in the mechanization of fodder production. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not being supplied with enough trucks, specialized vehicles, buses or automobiles.

"The Draft Basic Guidelines" reflect these questions. They point to the need for their speediest solution. We believe that no one, not a single industrial enterprise or ministry, should allow any deviations in fulfilling the set targets for the production of new, highly productive equipment and its delivery to the countryside. (applause)

I must also say that, despite the substantial increase in production and deliveries, there is a shortage of mineral fertilizers in many arable regions. There is a particular shortage of phosphorus fertilizers. Approximately half the country's grainfields still receive no fertilizers at all. In elaborating the 5-year plan the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production should examine once again the possibilities of seeking out additional resources of mineral fertilizers, herbicides and other chemicals for agriculture. They will pay for themselves completely in terms of output. There is no doubt that the steady growth of agricultural production, as the delegates have already said, is more closely linked with the improvement of rural workers' living, working and daily routine conditions. Capital investments for these purposes are increasing.

On many farms housing, cultural and consumer services and particularly road construction are lagging behind seriously, and the situation with regard to retaining machine operators, stockraising unit workers and specialists in the countryside is becoming increasingly difficult as a result. That is why, alongside state capital investments, it is necessary to attract funds at the disposal of farms and interfarm associations and all rural enterprises and institutions into the restructuring of the countryside.

[Here the version of Mesyats's speech published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 March in the Morning Edition on page 3 adds the following additional paragraph:

["It is important to involve all contracting ministries and organizations in housing, cultural and consumer service and road construction in the countryside in order to achieve the radical solution of these very important social problems in the 11th 5-Year Plan."]

Comrades! Rural working people, like all Soviet people, are following the work of the 26th CPSU Congress with unremitting interest. On familiarizing themselves with the congress materials they can see for themselves that the party is leading our country with Leninist purpose along the only correct course--the course of the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards and the preservation and consolidation of peace throughout the world. The fruitful activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and the varied organizational talent, very rich experience and inexhaustible industry of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are wholly dedicated to this course's practical implementation. (applause) This is a true guarantee of all our successes and new achievements. (prolonged applause)

Nicaraguan Delegate Nunez

LD041441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 5

[Speech delivered by Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua State Council, at the 28 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Comrade CPSU Central Committee Politburo members!

Comrade members of the invited delegations!

Congress delegates!

Allow me, on behalf of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, whose entire struggle is inspired by the unforgettable image of that general of free people Augusto Cesar Sandino, and on behalf of his Sandinist sons and his people, to greet warmly the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the party which is the vanguard of the Soviet people. (applause) Sandino's sons have feelings of profound respect for the sons of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. (applause)

We convey the most cordial fraternal greetings from the Sandinist people's revolution, which is an unprecedented historical event in the past 20 years of life in Latin America--that is, the overthrow of one of the most misanthropic and corrupt regimes on the Latin American continent. (applause)

In 1959, when Cuba's heroic victory aroused hope among our continent's peoples, the imperialists swore that they would allow no further revolution in Latin America, yet two decades later a revolution was born. This time in Central America, which gave birth in agony to revolutionary Nicaragua. (applause) We are a small country, a proud people who have accomplished a great revolution in the very center of America. We represent a revolutionary people who are now strengthening their fraternal and indestructible political ties with the Soviet people and the CPSU. (applause)

World peace is confronted with a grave threat caused by various conflicts which entail the danger of war and catastrophe for all mankind. This is now particularly tangible in Central America. In this region of Latin America naval exercises are now under way under the codename "Radex-1-81." The 50 warships and landing craft, including 6 nuclear-powered missile cruisers and the aircraft carrier America, and troops from the Guantanamo base and the Panama Canal Zone taking part in these exercises are rehearsing methods of intimidating the peoples and the democratic and progressive organizations and governments of Latin America and methods of intimidating the Salvadoran revolutionaries and, in particular, threatening to invade Nicaragua.

The revolutionary gains achieved as a result of persistent struggle and tremendous efforts are being endangered. This is happening because we have accomplished a truly anti-imperialist revolution which rejects flattery and will not yield to pressure. (applause)

We are threatened with reprisals as though for the edification of other peoples and countries seeking freedom and independence and definitive liberation. They want to force us to renounce our ideological principles and our struggle for the sake of the peoples' right to self-determination, to renounce our internationalist spirit and moral support for other peoples and for the just cause of the Salvadoran people, and to renounce our right to full sovereignty.

Nicaragua cannot be bought, it will not yield in the face of difficulties, and we are prepared to surmount all barriers to make our people's historical aspirations a reality. We are prepared to endure all difficulties, but we will never allow ourselves to be subjugated. (applause)

Knowing of our determination, these bellicose circles are threatening us, bringing pressure to bear on us, and using other means. They have accused us of direct interference in El Salvador. Disseminating libel about us in the world press, trying to prevent the growth of the solidarity with us displayed by the peoples, organizations and governments of various countries, bringing economic pressure to bear on us, reneging on donations and loans already approved, and, relying on internal reactionary strata, fueling separatist sentiments on our country's Atlantic coast. They have even resorted to the weapon of refusing to grant loans for food purchases.

A few days ago patrols of the Honduras Armed Forces crossed our border with the blatant intention of provoking an armed conflict. Kindling the basest chauvinism, they are scheming to present Nicaragua to the OAS and other international organizations as an aggressor.

Central America, that heroic land which has been plundered for many decades, is threatened with many dangers. Within the framework of this small region Nicaragua attracts the attention of the most aggressive imperialist forces, and the country has become the target of its militarist policy. Today this means a hunger blockade, tomorrow--invasion. Aware of this reality, we are counting on the solidarity of the revolutionary, democratic and progressive peoples of the world and on the world public's being ready to strengthen the foundations of peace and progress and resolutely oppose any form of intervention. (applause)

We express our confidence in the fraternal, revolutionary, solidaristic support of the socialist countries and all delegations represented at the congress and the belief that these ties will strengthen, despite the thousands of kilometers separating us. (applause)

We are now being pressured, and our internal affairs are being interferred in by the same forces which from time immemorial have exploited our peoples, plundering their national resources, taking advantage of their economic dependence, and implanting poverty and social inequality.

We believe in history. This belief prompts us to march forward confidently along the revolutionary path. Filled with unswerving determination to preserve our motherland's freedom and independence, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people once more greet the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

Long live the friendship between the Soviet and Nicaraguan peoples! (applause)

Long live the peoples' struggle! (applause)

A free motherland or death! (tumultuous, prolonged applause, all rise)

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 27 FEB CONGRESS ADDRESSES

Kemerovskiy Obkom's Gorshkov

LD041031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 5

[Speech delivered by Comrade L.A. Gorshkov, first secretary of Kemerovskiy Obkom, at the 26th CPSU Congress 27 February morning session]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Today the thoughts and feelings of all honest people in the world gravitate toward Moscow and the Kremlin.

Yesterday we congress delegates adopted unanimously and with immense enthusiasm a resolution on Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report, wholly and totally approving the Leninist course and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. (applause)

The whole world can see for itself once again the supreme accomplishments of real socialism and the historic exploits of the Soviet people, who are laying new paths toward progress for mankind.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. It arms communists and the entire Soviet people with a clear perspective, a new charge of energy and supreme confidence in the triumph of the great Lenin's cause. (applause)

Our party and the entire Soviet people are well aware of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's immense personal contribution to the struggle to consolidate communist ideals. There is no major and principled question of the country's domestic life and international politics which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's brilliant organizational talent, statesmanship and revolutionary optimism has not influenced. (applause) A truly Lenin-type leader, he has earned the ardent love, appreciation and gratitude of all who cherish peace and progress in the world. (applause)

Comrades! In the period since the 25th CPSU Congress our country achieved new successes in economic, scientific and cultural development and in raising the people's living standard. The Soviet Union's international prestige has increased.

The report by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," is a detailed account, in accordance with the economic strategy profoundly and comprehensively elaborated in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, of the main tasks of the further development of Soviet society at the present stage.

Our party Central Committee's draft met with full nationwide approval. In our oblast alone it was discussed by 1.7 million people. Many useful proposals were submitted. A vast army of propagandists, lecturers and agitation workers and the mass information media were involved in this important work.

The vitality of our party congresses' majestic plans and the dynamic development of the economy are very visible in Kemerovskaya Oblast, where at the wish of the party a major industrial central for the extraction of coal and production of metal and chemical products has been created in a short period of time.

Today the Kuzbass produces 150 million tons of coal a year, 12 million tons of steel, 9 million tons of rolled metal, 30 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, around 2 million tons of mineral fertilizers and hundreds of thousands of tons of synthetic resins, plastics and many other products. (applause)

Last year industrial output amounted to around R9 billion. We can report to the congress and to you, dear Leonid Ilich, that your instructions on accelerating the construction of projects of special state importance have been fulfilled. Last year alone we commissioned capacities in the electric steel smelting shop at the Kuznetskiy V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine, the steel wire shop at the West Siberian 50-Letiye Oktyabrya metallurgical plant, and mineral fertilizer and caprolactam production unit at the Kemerovskiy Azot Production Association and a number of other projects. In the 5-year period fixed capital worth R7 billion was commissioned. (applause)

Agriculture is also developing. There was an increase in purchases of potatoes, vegetables, livestock and poultry, milk and eggs. The Kuzbass working people's life is steadily improving. In the last 5-year period 5.6 million square meters of housing was constructed. The regional differential and service increment for miners were raised. Additional benefits were instituted for a number of other categories of working people. Average monthly earnings for working people increased in the oblast by 17 percent, reaching R198.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's high assessment of oblast labor collectives' work to save fuel and energy resources in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report inspires us to achieve even higher targets and to make full and rational use of public property. (applause)

The pride of our Kuzbass is the 1 million-strong detachment of the working class which, to use Lenin's words, shapes, chooses and feeds the party organization. It now numbers in its ranks more than 210,000 communists, 60 percent of who are workers and kolkhoz members. (applause)

Party committees are paying the closest attention to increasing the political activeness and initiative of primary shop party organization and especially party groups which, as the grassroots components of collectives, play a tremendous part in the labor, moral and ideological-political education of the masses.

An example in this respect is the Nagornaya mine team party group headed by congress delegate Rudolf Nikolayevich Stakheyev. Of the 67 workers in this team half are communists and each carries high the title of member of Lenin's party, works creatively and unstintingly. In the 5-year plan the team collective extracted 3.25 million tons of coal, that is, what a large pit extracts in a year. We have many similar examples. (applause)

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have always stressed that our achievements are based on a critical analysis of what has been achieved, a sober assessment of the situation and correct conclusions for the future.

We can see considerable unresolved tasks and shortcomings in economic and cultural building and unutilized reserves. Party organizations sometimes fail to adopt a sufficiently exacting approach to the assessment of cadre activity. Executive discipline is inadequate in some places. Unfortunately, we failed to meet the 5-year plan targets in a number of spheres of economic development. The development rate fell somewhat in leading industrial sectors.

Today our mines and strip mines extract one-fourth of the country's coal and 32 percent of its coking coal. Supplies of coal to the European part of the USSR are increasing significantly. Last year alone they amounted to 43 million tons, including 8 million tons supplied to the Ukraine.

The country's ever-growing demand for fuel and energy resources urgently requires that planning organs and the relevant ministries pay more attention to the Kuzbass which has coal seams of 30 meters plus suitable for strip mining and total geological reserves of 725 billion tons. (applause)

One would think that, given this potential, the construction of coal industry enterprise should be carried out more intensively, but I have to report to the congress and to you, Leonid Ilich, that the last mine in the basin was sunk 20 years ago. Modernization of existing mines and open pits is behindhand.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution we have to raise Kuzbass coal extraction to 193 million tons in the next 10 years. The solution of this major national economic task is possible today only on the basis of commissioning new coal capacities, technical progress and a considerable improvement in labor productivity, which was particularly stressed in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report.

We must devote the closer attention to reducing manpower expenditure in underground extraction as a result of the introduction of mechanized complexes for the mining and geological conditions of the Kuzbass and hydraulic coal extraction which will make it possible to increase coal enterprise capacities more quickly and ensure a considerable improvement in labor safety conditions for the miners in the basin.

Clearly, the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must join us in concrete and thorough work on the practical implementation of the comprehensive program outlined by the CPSU Central Committee for further increasing coal extraction in the Kuzbass.

Comrades! Of special concern to our oblast, where the concentration of heavy industry is high, is the implementation of environmental conservation measures. I have to report that during the 10th 5-Year Plan over R300 million was spent on nature conservation. However, the measures being taken are not always effective enough and pollution of the atmosphere and stretches of water is still high. The conservation of agricultural land is still a problem. These questions merit the closest attention from the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the relevant ministries.

And another matter. In recent years the industrial Kuzbas with its unique natural resources has become a mighty mining and metallurgical complex in the east of the country. These resources can only be utilized more efficiently if major scientific units are set up in the Kuzbass, above all pertinent subunits of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Comrades! The oblast's working people, like all Soviet people, marked the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements. The scale of competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plan targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is growing.

Our congress demonstrates to the whole world the monolithic cohesion and unity of the party and people, selfless dedication to the ideals of communism and the Soviet people's unswerving desire to achieve new creative goals and accomplishments. It convincingly demonstrates the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. Our party's internationalist course has demonstrated fully that it accords with the fundamental interests of the socialist countries and tasks of the struggle for peace and progress. The Soviet people know well how much attention our party Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted to these matters. The communists in our oblast party organization unanimously approve this activity. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report shows that our party's policy will continue to be directed toward consolidating the friendship and collaboration of the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries. This is a profoundly correct, Marxist-Leninist policy!

True to Leninism, the communists and all working people of the Kuzbass united around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will devote all their efforts, knowledge and accumulated experience to the fulfillment of the plans of the 26th Congress of the Leninist CPSU.

Ukraine's Lyashko

LD041507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 pp 5-6

[Speech delivered by Comrade A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, at 26th CPSU Congress 27 February morning session]

[Excerpts] The friendship and fraternal cooperation among all the Soviet republics and the constant assistance from the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally inspired the Ukrainian people to creative labor for the happiness and prosperity of our socialist motherland. (applause)

Without playing down what has been achieved, it has to be said that not all the 5-year plan projections were completely fulfilled in the republic, primarily because we failed to fully overcome shortcomings in production organization, planning and management.

The implementation of the programmatic resolutions adopted in recent years by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government on fundamental questions of economic development and also the experience acquired by our cadres make it possible to raise the standard of national economic leadership to a qualitatively new level and to make better use of our society's potential and resources.

"The Basic Guidelines for the Country's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," reported on in detail to the congress by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, orient the national economy toward an all-around improvement in production efficiency and toward a decisive shift in the direction of intensive factors of the development of all sectors of the economy.

To this end it is planned that the national income will increase at a higher rate against the gross social product, and the commissioning of fixed production capital will increase at a higher rate than capital investments. The CPSU Central Committee draft defines new targets for the further progress of the Soviet Ukraine within the country's unified national economic complex. The republic's industry is to be considerably developed. Over the 5-year period production will increase by 20-23 percent and labor productivity by 5-18 percent.

Great attention is paid to the base sectors and to strengthening the fuel and energy complex. To ensure the steady and dynamic development of these sectors, they are to be persistently modernized. Modernization, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, must become the backbone of the country's economic and social development in the years to come. In this connection, I want to talk first of all about the republic's coal industry.

The Donbass mining stock is the oldest in the country. Many pits have already exhausted their potential in a number of important parameters. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have laid down specific measures to further develop the sector. The USSR Gosplan and Coal Industry Ministry must set aside for these purposes in the 11th 5-Year Plan capital investments and material and technical resources ensuring the solution of the set tasks in their totality.

There are similar problems in the metallurgical industry, which is faced with the task of considerably surpassing in the next few years the present level of steel smelting and substantially improving the quality of metal products.

The sector's fixed production capital is not being renewed quickly enough in the republic. This has been one of the main reasons for its laggardness. The operation of obsolete, wornout equipment entails, quite apart from losses in productivity, increased expenditure on repairs.

A balanced plan, besides providing enterprises with raw and semifinished materials, must envisage the systematic renewal of fixed production capital and the replacement of its operating elements. When allocating capital investments and other resources priority should be given to the solution of these problems.

In recent years there have been positive changes in capital construction. Compared with 1976, the number of production construction projects has fallen by 26 percent and the number of new projects by 42 percent. The proportion of capital investments in modernization and retooling has increased. At the same time, the production base at a number of sites is underdeveloped and deliveries of equipment and materials do not always accord with normative construction and installation work schedules, which means that the commissioning of some projects is delayed.

The following question also merits attention. Cooperative ties inevitably widen as production specialization deepens. Many of the country's plants become involved in the manufacture of complex industrial equipment. It is necessary, therefore, that the relevant ministries designate the parent enterprise responsible for the completion, quality and timing of deliveries and for the receipt of the end product. I think this would serve as an organizational basis for the fulfillment of the task set in Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's report on machine-building plants' continuous monitoring of the operation and constant modernization of the equipment manufactured by them.

In the republic's agriculture, production is planned to increase by 12-14 percent and labor productivity by 22-24 percent compared with the last 5-year plan. The average annual gross grain harvest is to rise to 51-52 million tons. This is 8-9 million tons more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. There is to be a considerable increase in production and purchases of sugar beet, potatoes, sunflowers, vegetables and other crops. Soil fertility improvement measures have been formulated and are being implemented to enable all kolhozes and sovkhozes to fulfill these tasks.

Active work is underway in the republic to switch in the 11th 5-Year Plan to industrial techniques in the cultivation of corn, sugar beet, sunflowers and other crops. This is the chief way of increasing yields and cutting manpower expenditure. At the same time, the lack of a special complex of machinery and the shortage of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant-protection agents is inhibiting the widespread introductuion of progressive technology.

I believe the solution of this problem must occupy a central place in the activity of the Ministries of Agriculture, Machine Building and Chemical Industry and also of local Soviet and economic organs.

In the current 5-year plan it is also intended to significantly increase the production and procurement of livestock products. To achieve the targets we are directing efforts toward the all-round strengthening of the fodder base. Capital investments in fodder production are increasing, the sowing of protein crops is expanding and measures are being taken to improve fodder quality.

Considering the importance of this question in terms of the successful fulfillment of the food program, planning organs, ministries and departments must seek out opportunities for balancing the components of fodder supplied on a centralized basis.

Automotive Industry's Polyakov

LD041211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 6

[Speech delivered by V.N. Polyakov, USSR minister of the automotive industry, at the 27 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is undoubtedly of historic significance for our party, people and all of progressive mankind. It expressed our party's collective wisdom. Succinct, businesslike and full of the most profound content, the report evokes pride in our party, in the style and methods of its work, in its most profound analysis and in its Leninist approach to solving state and world problems. (applause)

All our achievements in the political and economic sphere and the consolidation of the Soviet Union's role and prestige in the international arena are indissolubly linked with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a true Leninist, outstanding party and state leader and indefatigable champion of peace, freedom and the independence of the whole world's peoples. His mind, heart and thoughts are always turned toward people of toil and are filled with concern for the Soviet person's well-being. (applause)

A course has been taken in our national economy toward an intensive path of development. This is a fundamental avenue which, together with ensuring efficiency and quality, determines our party's line in the economic sphere for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and throughout the eighties.

The Central Committee report noted that the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress is the main way of ensuring the intensification of the economy. The role of machine building in scientific and technical progress was also stressed. Indeed--the achievements of scientific and technical progress can be introduced into the national economy and industry only by means of new production processes and new equipment. There is no other way. This means through developing and restructuring machine building and introducing new, more efficient machinery and models.

The report also advanced a remarkable thesis--that the economy must be economical. This extraordinarily vivid formula determines the primary direction of forces toward ensuring a reduction in the consumption of resources.

In the seventies our party's Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in person paid continuous tremendous attention to the development of Soviet machine building. Machine building was raised to a new technical level. Major changes in the structure of machinery output are taking place in this base sector which is called upon to ensure the qualitative transformation of the whole of social production. The unit capacity and productiveness of such machinery is increasing; instrument making, nuclear and heavy machine building are developing rapidly; production of a range of efficient agricultural production machinery and of equipment which affects the raising of productivity and the easing of labor in all spheres of the national economy is increasing.

The seventies were characterized by high rates of growth and technical improvement of the country's machine building. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone more was produced than in the 7th and 8th 5-Year Plans put together. The bulk of production growth was obtained from introducing new machinery and advanced production processes and increasing labor productivity.

In the eighties the spearhead of technical progress in machine building will be aimed at further comprehensive modernization and the elimination of such shortcomings as the still relatively high metal and energy intensiveness of certain machines and equipment, the slow improvement of technical standards and the great wastage of metal and other materials. N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, discussed this in detail in his report.

Our Communist Party's great, transforming force in the sphere of economic development can be seen vividly in the example of the automotive industry. In the last two 5-year plans it was truly reborn. Unique new automotive complexes--the Volga and Kama plants--were established.

Thanks to the comprehensive assistance of the party's Central Committee and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, major material and manpower resources were concentrated on these construction projects; they were built with exceptionally high labor enthusiasm, and diverse forms of mass-political work were widely applied here.

The obkoms, kraykoms and CP Central Committees of all the union republics made a great contribution to the construction of the Volga and Kama plants and the formation of their labor collectives. I would like to reemphasize the exceptionally large role played by our glorious Lenin Komsomol in building these giants. (applause)

We are glad to announce that the capacities of the first phase of the Kama plant, commissioned on the eve of the 25th CPSU Congress, have been made fully operational. The socialist pledges in honor of the 26th congress have also been fulfilled--on 12 February the second phase of the Kama plant was commissioned, increasing the capacity to 150,000 three-axle diesel tractors annually. (applause)

The motor vehicle builders are grateful to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his warm and cordial congratulations on this labor victory. The Kama truck plant workers' task in the present 5-year plan is now to ensure a further increase in production of trucks, so necessary for our economy, and to set up an efficient system for repairs and for providing the vehicle pool with spare parts.

With the commissioning of the Kama complex's capacities, diesel vehicles' share of overall output in the country will rise from 19 to 30 percent. Real conditions will be created both for increasing road freight shipments and for saving fuel.

Alongside the construction of new plants there has been radical modernization of existing enterprises in the automotive industry in the last 10 years. As a result, annual truck and trailer production increased by 50 percent and passenger car output by 300 percent. By implementing measures for technical progress, the average load capacity of the vehicle fleet increased by over 25 percent. The 10th 5-Year Plan period's plans for the sale of products were fulfilled ahead of schedule by the sector with a 44 percent increase in production volume.

At a meeting with Likhachev plant workers in 1976, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew our attention to the need for active work on the continuous improvement and updating of vehicle models. These instructions became a work program for the whole automative industry. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, such truck-producing giants as the Likhachev and Gorkiy truck plants developed new models distinguished by their increased freight capacity and improved economy.

Diesel tractor trailers will make it possible to reduce operating staff and fuel consumption by 30-35 percent and will have a decisive influence both on improving the fuel balance and on saving manpower in the country's economy, particularly in agriculture. They can also play a great role in easing the burden on rail transportation.

Estimates have shown that investing capital in dieselizing road freight transportation is roughly twice as efficient as expanding oil extraction. We are deeply convinced that planning organs must take this into account when allocating resources for industry's development in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We also believe that the question of using compressed gas instead of gasoline in vehicles on a broad scale must be settled promptly and we will take necessary measures for this at vehicle plants.

Our plants have developed new economical front-wheel drive Zhiguli, Moskvich and Zaporozhets passenger cars to be produced in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

While discussing the efficiency of using vehicles in the national economy, it is very important also to deal with the state of affairs relating to the organization of their repair. In the main, small repair enterprises attached to various departments currently carry out repairs to a large number of vehicles and engines. The life expectancy of reconditioned vehicles here is considerably less than when new. The establishment of major plants for repairing vehicle components on the basis of modern production processes can increase vehicle life considerabely and reduce overall expenditure. This is a great state reserve.

Proceeding from this, the Kama vehicle builders have already assumed the functions of repairing components and providing the vehicle pool with spare parts. Four years' practical work has confirmed the progressive nature of this approach.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the automotive industry influences the work of the majority of national economic sectors. Agriculture has been and remains the largest consumer of our output. The sector's labor collectives treat with great attention the requests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which require reliable machinery. The sector has developed and is implementing measures which will make it possible in the 11th 5-Year Plan to begin producing agricultural tractor trailers, to double the output of heavy tractor trailers and to increase the life expectancy of diesels fitted to Kirovets tractors.

Comrades, concerning Comrade Konotop's criticism on the question of the Likinskiy bus plant, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry will examine the question of how to switch this plant to the production of a new model without building further production areas. (applause)

The automotive industry, where mass production is a strongly pronounced feature, consumes a large amount of metal and materials. Introducing more efficient designs and increasing capacity made it possible in the seventies to reduce metal volume per ton weight by 27 percent. The sector has developed and is implementing a package of measures for the broad introduction of progressive types of rolled metal and plastics.

Comrades! The large detachment of vehicle builders wholly approves the political line and practical activity of the party Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding figure of our party and of the world communist movement. (applause) We unanimously support the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." (applause)

Let me assure the congress delegates, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in person that the vehicle builders will devote all their forces, experience and knowledge to successfully implementing the historic decisions of our party's 26th congress and will make a fitting contribution to developing technical progress and increasing social production efficiency. (prolonged applause)

Kalinin Association's Tikhomirova

LD041303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 6

[Speech delivered by L.I. Tikhomirova, director of the Kalinin Knitwear Production Association, at the 26th CPSU Congress 27 February evening session]

[Excerpt] Our collective is now faced with even more crucial tasks. We have to significantly increase production of knitted articles in increased demand, further improve their quality and widen their range. These are not easy tasks. Given the acute shortage of manpower at enterprises in our oblast, they must be solved primarily by further raising the technical standard of production.

To this end we plan to movernize three of our five factories in the 11th 5-Year Plan. As a result annual production will increase by 4 million knitted articles and 600 tons of commercial cloth. All expenditure on modernization will be recouped in 2 years.

The tasks can also be solved by reducing unproductive losses, exercising the strictest economy and strnegthening labor and production discipline.

The need to do this was most convincingly indicated in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and in Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov's report. At the same time, we are encountering considerable difficulties in the solution of production expansion questions.

Working people in the knitwear sector have every right to expect great attention on the part of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. We are receiving far too few textured yarns for the manufacture of knitted outerwear and not enough fine viscose and graded caprone yarns and high-quality dyes.

Because of slipshod work by a number of ministries and departments and planning organs there are very frequent changes in the association's suppliers of raw material and semifinished materials. This bad practice disrupts deliveries to the cooperative.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report quite rightly stressed that it is necessary to envisage supplying light industry with modern equipment, improving supplies of raw material and semifinished materials and improving planning and the management of the sector.

At the present moment light industry enterprises, particularly knitwear enterprises, are short of modern equipment. I am referring to machines which will enable us to switch to more progressive knitwear manufacturing techniques--waste-free knitting to a set pattern, printing equipment for the production of prints, and other possibilities.

Kazakhstan's Ashimov

LD041433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 6

[Speech delivered by B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, at the 26th CPSU Congress 27 February evening session]

[Excerpt] Kazakhstan has an important part to play in the solution of the tasks facing the country's agroindustrial complex. Average annual agricultural production will increase by 11-13 percent over the 5-year period. The gross grain harvest will reach 28-29 million tons per annum, special attention is to be paid to growing durum and strong strains of wheat. There will be a considerable increase in the production of rice, vegetables and potatoes, sugar beet and cotton.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called livestock raising the countryside's shock front. Practical measures are being taken in the republic to further increase livestock numbers and productivity, to place the sector on an industrial footing, to create a stable fodder base and to fulfill and overfulfill targets on purchases of livestock products. While paying constant attention to increasing production of livestock on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, party and soviet organs are concerned about developing subsidiary plots belonging to kolkhoz members, workers and employees, enterprises and organizations. One decisive condition of the successful implementation of the food program is the fundamental improvement of safe storage and considerable reduction of losses of agricultural products. Annually the republic's farms supply for processing over 1.5 million head of cattle, more than 8 million sheep and goats, many hogs and a lot of poultry and milk. In this connection it has to be said that the material base of meat and dairy industry enterprises is not up to scratch. Many dairy plants and a number of meat combines are in an unsatisfactory condition. Construction, modernization and retooling are slow, and normal supplies of equipment and specialized motor trasnportation for these enterprises and for sovkhozes and kolkhozes are not ensured. The potato, vegetable and fruit storage base needs strengthening.

When elaborating 5-year and annual plans it is necessary to resolve questions relating to the development of the agricultural produce and raw material reception, comprehensive processing and storage network, bringing it as close as possible to areas of production. We are counting here on specific assistance from the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and other relevant departments.

Shibayev Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "27 February Proceedings of Congress Reported" subtitled "AUCCTU Leader Shibayev" and published on page 35 of the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol V, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the account of the speech delivered by A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, at the 27 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress and published on page 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 March 1981, reveals the following variations:

On page 35, beginning with first line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: [Text]
"Comrade delegates!

"The attention of all our country's working people and of all the world's honest people is currently riveted on the 26th CPSU Congress--a major sociopolitical event marking a most important new historical stage in building communism.

The CPSU Central Committee report presented to the party congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reveals the broad panorama of the Soviet people's wonderful achievements under the leadership of the Communist Party--a party of revolutionary thought and activity, the standard bearer of friendship among the peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee report is a document of tremendous historic significance and huge inspiring and mobilizing force. Each section of the report evokes legitimate pride in the road that has been traveled and in the wonderful achievements of the party and people and is full of concern for Soviet prople's peaceful creative labor and concern for the working person.

The report of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, makes a profound and well-reasoned examination of the practical tasks of developing the country's national economy in the immediate future and indicates the specific ways and means of implementing those tasks.

The Soviet trade unions wholly approve the conclusions and propositions of the CPSU Central Committee report, the economic strategy and the party's Leninist course of ensuring the further growth of the people's well-being and unanimously supports the purposeful and consistent domestic and foreign policy of the party Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and of the Great October Socialist Revolution. (applause) The large-scale, complex tasks the party has set for the present stage have been greeted by our country's trade unions as a militant program of practical action.

Comrades! The trade unions, which unite more than 129 million working people, have entered the 11th 5-Year Plan rallied closely around the beloved Communist Party, organizationally stronger and with considerable experience in resolving economic, social and educational questions. The whole history of our country's trade unions since the moment they emerged is cogent evidence that the source of trade union's strength and the guarantee of their successful activity lie in party leadership. (applause)

The practice of socialist and communist building has cogently proved the tremendous vitality of Lenin's basic ideas about trade unions. Socialism's ideological opponents have repeatedly tried and are continuing to try to direct their assault against the most important principle of trade union building under the conditions of a socialist society--the trade unions' recognition of the Communist Party's leading role. In the process they disregard the historical fact that socialism radically changes the position of the working class within the system of social production and makes the working people the masters of the country. The Communist Party does everything possible to constantly increase the trade unions' role in our society's life, and their influence on the solution of the diverse problems affecting the working person's interests has strengthened. In accordance with the USSR Constitution and other legislative acts, trade unions are granted extensive rights to exercise their multifaceted functions in the spheres of production and working people's labor, daily lives and leisure.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has made an invaluable contribution to creatively developing Lenin's teaching on trade unions and to devising the forms and methods of their activity at the present stage. (applause) The collection of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works entitled "The Soviet Trade Unions Under Conditions of Developed Socialism" is a handbook for every trade union member. Of exceptional theoretical...."

On page 36, in the eleventh line of the second paragraph, PRAVDA reads: social end result instead of "social and result."

On page 36, beginning with the last line of the antepenultimate paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...to this congress.

"Utilizing workers meetings, standing production conferences and collective contracts, the trade unions involve the broad working people's masses in active and direct participation in resolving all questions of labor collectives' life and activity. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the participants in standing production conferences submitted more than 7.5 million proposals aimed at improving efficiency and quality, 83 percent of which were implemented. However, an attentive attitude is not always displayed everywhere toward workers' proposals and the fulfillment of the measures enshrined in collective contracts. This is a failing on the part of trade unions as well.

"Comrade Leonid Ilich..."

On page 36, beginning with the penultimate line of the penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...everyday circumstances, to lend even greater significance...."

On page 36, beginning with the seventh line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...7 million women. The incidence of on-the-job injury declined for the country as a whole. Following the instructions...."

On page 36, beginning with the last line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...interesting and creative. To these ends the trade unions, scientific and technical societies, investors and rationalizers are stepping up their participation in resolving scientific and technical problems and the long-term task set by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: "Make the transition from safety techniques to safe technology."

Trade unions are carrying out much work to organize the construction of health resorts and to improve their work, sanatoriums, dispensaries, tourism and so forth [sentence as published].

"Comrades! With the admission of 12 million kolkhoz members to trade union membership the organizational basis has been created for activity by trade unions to improve kolkhoz members' working and living conditions and boost agricultural production.

"Comrades! Under the proven leadership of Lenin's party the Soviet people have scored great successes in communist building. Soviet people inextricably link all that has been achieved with the multifaceted organizational and political ideological activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding politician of our time. (applause)

"His entire life and tireless energy are subordinated to the interests of working people and to the struggle for peace and social progress and are an inspiring example of selfless service to the socialist motherland and the international communist and workers movement.

"Comrades! It is with confidence...."

TATARSKIY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY MUSIN'S 26 FEB ADDRESS

LD041307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 9

[Speech delivered by Comrade R.M. Musin, first secretary of Tatarskiy Obkom, at 26 February evening session of the 26th CPSU COngress]

[Text] Comrades! The Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a strong, lasting impression on all us congress delegates. This most important, fundamental party document is a model of the scientific, Marxist-Leninist, party and class approach to the phenomena of domestic and international life. It contains new provisions and conclusions which enrich the theory and practice of communist building; it has generalized the Soviet people's remarkable, immense achievements, given a profound, comprehensive analysis of existing shortcomings and omissions and advanced a fundamental, inspirational program for the country's long-term development.

Communists and all Soviet people know--and this was shown vividly in the CPSU Central Committee report--how multifaceted, intense and fruitful the activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo has been in implementing the 25th party congress' decisions. This activity was embodied in the large-scale, impressive achievements which assert with new force the greatness of our party and of the heroic Soviet people.

Expressing the will of the communists and all the working people of the republic, the Tatarskaya ASSR delegation, like all the congress participants, ardently supports and wholly approves the party's domestic and foreign policy and its Leninist general course and the truly titanic efforts of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--the outstanding politician of our revolutionary epoch and the tireless champion of peace and genuine social justice. (applause)

The party's policy, imbued with lofty ideals, accords with the basic vital interests of the working people of all the nations and ethnic groups of the soviet land and enjoys their boundless support and the full understanding of our friends abroad. The Tatarskaya Oblast party organization has come to the 26th CPSU Congress ideologically cohesive, organizationally consolidated and prepared to resolve major and complex tasks.

The republic's working people have done much to greet the dear party's congress fittingly and to commemorate it with new labor successes. The greatest expression of their patriotic aspirations was the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment on 13 December of the 10th 5-Year Plan's industrial targets for the sale of output. The volume of industrial production increased nearly 50 percent.

Throughout those years the republic was, putting it figuratively, a major construction site. A large number of industrial enterprises, production facilities and shops equipped with the latest hardware were commissioned. A total area of 8.5 million square meters of housing was built, which is three times as much as the republic possessed at the beginning of the forties.

An object of special concern for us was the development of the Nizhnekamskiy territorial-production complex, an inalienable part of which is the Kama truck plant, that giant of the fatherland's motor vehicle building. At the concluding stage of the building of this unique facility the labor collectives worked under the militant slogan "Second Stage of Kamaz by the 26th CPSU Congress."

With a sense of duty performed we now report to the highest forum of the country's communists and to you, dear Leonid Ilich, that the party and government target has been fulfilled. (applause) On the eve of the congress the Soviet-equipped second stage of the Kama truck plant went into operation and the first batch of all-purpose vehicles has come off the new assembly line. Capacities for the production of 150,000 heavy trucks annually have been built in the Tatarskaya ASSR. The previous Washington administration vainly hoped that its so-called "economic measures of struggle" against the USSR, including the refusal to supply equipment for the Kama truck plant, would affect its commissioning deadline. These hopes were not realized. (applause) With its powerful production and scientific and technical potential and its magnificent cadres, and with the tremendous attention paid to the construction project by the Central Committee, the Politburo and by you personally, Leonid Ilich, the soviet land coped brilliantly with the set tasks! All the advantages of developed socialism, the fraternity of the peoples, their cooperation, mutual assistance and the organic unity of the country's entire national economy were displayed in real terms on this immense construction project.

The party and government gave us a great deal so as to ensure the Kama truck plant's construction within a tight deadline. Our task is to ensure the maximum return from the commissioned capacities. We realize that in this 5-year plan over 90 percent of the increase in the production of trucks in the national economy rests on the shoulders of the Kama truck plant. Its collective, aware of the full responsibility for solving this most important task, is rapidly stepping up the production of vehicles.

The plant's creation was accompanied by the large-scale construction of housing, schools, children's institutions and trade, cultural and consumer projects. Some 350,000 people now live in the modern city of Naberezhnyye Chelny.

Tatarstan's working people are inspired by your high appraisal and warm words, dear Leonid Ilich, in the greetings sent in connection with the commissioning of the autogiant's second stage. "Like Magnitka and the Dneproges, Uralmash and the Bratskaya GES, and the opening up of the virgin lands," you noted, Leonid Ilich, "Kamaz will rightly go down in the annals of the Soviet people's outstanding achievements." (applause)

On behalf of all our republic's working people, let me express words of the most sincere gratitude and profound thanks to the party Central Committee and to you in person, dear Leonid Ilich, for the tremendous concern for the construction of the autogiant and for the kind and good things being done for people's lives, and to wish you good health and great successes for the good of our Communist Party and the entire Soviet people. (applause)

We assure you, comrade delegates, that we will do our utmost to reach design capacity in the shortest time and deliver 600,000 diesel vehicles to the national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

Stepping up vehicle output, however, poses increasingly acutely the problem of raising the efficiency of vehicle use. The Kama vehicle complex collective is introducing for the first time in truck-building practice a very efficient vehicle servicing system which ensures their high state of technical readiness. But the solution of this task does not depend solely on the plant workers. A network of vehicle centers and capacities for repairing the basic vehicle assemblies and units must be established in all regions of the country. Only the comprehensive solution of these problems can have the maximum national economic effect. We would ask the USSR Council of Ministers to review this question and take the appropriate decision.

The volumes of work in the Nizhnekamskiy territorial-production complex are not being reduced in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Major capital investments aimed at developing electrical engineering, automotive, chemical and petrochemical enterprises are to be commissioned. Particularly complex and large volumes of work will be performed on the construction of the Tatarskaya AES and other power industry projects. Consequently this region will continue to require increased attention for the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab and from the appropriate ministries and departments.

Comrades! As before, Tataria remains one of the country's major oil-extracting regions. Our oilmen fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule and gave the national economy about 470 million tons of "black gold." This year, the 2 billionth ton of oil will be extracted from Tataria's depths.

The republic's oilmen are fully resolved to continue to ensure high levels of oil extraction. But a whole range of production, scientific and technical problems must be solved here when one considers the features of the complex stage we have now reached in exploiting the deposits. The need to introduce new ways of working the oil deposits demands the radical modernization and retooling of the majority of fields and the substantial modernization of many types of equipment and mechanization facilities. So far, unfortunately, these issues are being resolved only slowly. The ministries and departments concerned, the state science and technology committee and the USSR Gosplan should examine and take a decision on these urgent problems.

Chemical and petrochemical production facilities unique in terms of their scale have been established in our republic and are developing at a high rate. In the last 5 years alone the volume of output has almost doubled. Their development rate is not being reduced in the 11th 5-Year Plan. There will be a large increase in the production of isoprene rubber, vehicle tires and of 25 percent polyethylene. However, in connection with the natural depletion of sources of local hydrocarbon materials, the task arises of strengthening the raw material base of the Tatarskaya ASSR's chemical and petrochemical complexes. When formulating the energy program, whose importance was particularly stressed in the Central Committee report, it would be expedient, in our view, to stipulate that West Siberia's surplus petrochemical raw materials be sent to the Urals and Volga Regions.

Comrades! The communists and all the working people of the republic fully approve the line of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo aimed at strengthening discipline, order and organization and increasing exactingness toward cadres and their responsibility for the task in hand in all areas and all links of the national economy.

We perceive with satisfaction the party's economic strategy which found comprehensive substantiation in the Central Committee report. Our party organizations and labor collectives are concentrating their efforts on implementing this immense program and eliminating the omissions and shortcomings in their work. We still have enterprises which are not fulfilling their plan targets and there are places where a sharp change toward intensive management methods has not been made. In the past 5-year plan the republic did not achieve stable results in the agricultural production sphere. In light of the high demands of the time, the oblast party organization is persistently taking measures conducive to strengthening and developing this most important national economic sector.

The solution of the increased socioeconomic tasks requires that we further improve organizational and party political work and increase the masses' initiative and creativity. We are deeply aware of the measure of our responsibility for implementing the plans outlined and will make the maximum effort to fulfill them successfully.

Let me assure you, comrade delegates, that under the Central Committee's wise leadership, the Tatarskaya Oblast party organization, boundlessly devoted to the great Lenin's cause, will struggle tirelessly to implement the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions in the name of our motherland's further prosperity and the strengthening of its economic and defense might. [prolonged applause]